

starting at the core area along the Ij and gradually expanding away from it. Thus, the medieval city lies at the center of this semicircular plan, surrounded by the seventeenth-century canal belt, with its neat rows of trees and streets stretching out along the curvilinear waterways. The nineteenth- and early twentieth-century expansions also neatly fit around the historic core. In the middle of last century, however, Amsterdam instigated the General Expansion Plan. This plan authorized new growth areas, known as “lobes,” which stick out like spokes from the older parts of the city. The General Expansion Plan of Amsterdam carried out by the Public Works Department from 1928–1934 is the first comprehensive example of CIAM functional town planning. Sigfried Giedion’s *Space, Time and Architecture* and José Luis Sert’s *Can Our Cities Survive?* both designate it such a place in history.

### Havana

Havana, is a peculiar twentieth-century city due to its political and economic isolation. Since 1959, it has avoided much of the disastrous development that befell other cities around the world. At the same time, the provision of much-needed housing and infrastructure in the rural parts of the country has meant that the infrastructure of the city was not maintained. The city is now in desperate need of repair.

Cuba is an archipelago which includes some 4,000 islands. The city of Havana is on the main island’s northwest coast, in a protected bay, the Bahía de Habana. Le Ciudad de la Habana (city of Havana) is one of Cuba’s fourteen provinces and covers some 750 square kilometers, incorporating fifteen municipalities. Industrial production commands the prime position in Cuba’s development plans. Much of the country’s industry is focused on agricultural production, which includes food processing and packing factories, distilleries and flour mills. Other industrial sectors include

9.3 Map of Havana waterfront.

